

A NEW SPECIES OF *DERECYRTA* SMITH
(HYMENOPTERA: XIPHYDRIIDAE)
FROM COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR

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Abstract.—*Derecyrtia flavescens*, n. sp., is described from Colombia and Ecuador. It is separated from the related species *D. andrei* Konow and *D. pictipennis* Smith.

Key Words: wood borer, wood wasp, Neotropical

A strikingly colored specimen of *Derecyrtia* Smith was brought to my attention by Fernando Fernández C., Instituto Humboldt, Bogotá, Colombia, and an additional specimen was discovered in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München. This shiny, black and orange species with yellow wings is unlike described species of this Neotropical genus. Xiphydriids from South America are rare in collections; for a number of species, only the type or a few specimens are known. Therefore, it is important to document new material that is collected. Twelve species of *Derecyrtia* are known, ten of which were keyed by Smith (1988); additional ones were described by Smith (1995) from Chile and by Mecke et al. (2000) from southeastern Brazil. The latter, *Derecyrtia araucariae* Mecke, was reared from *Araucaria angustifolia* (Bert.) O. Kuntz, in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Mecke et al. 2000, 2001). To date, this is the only confirmed food plant record for a Neotropical xiphydriid.

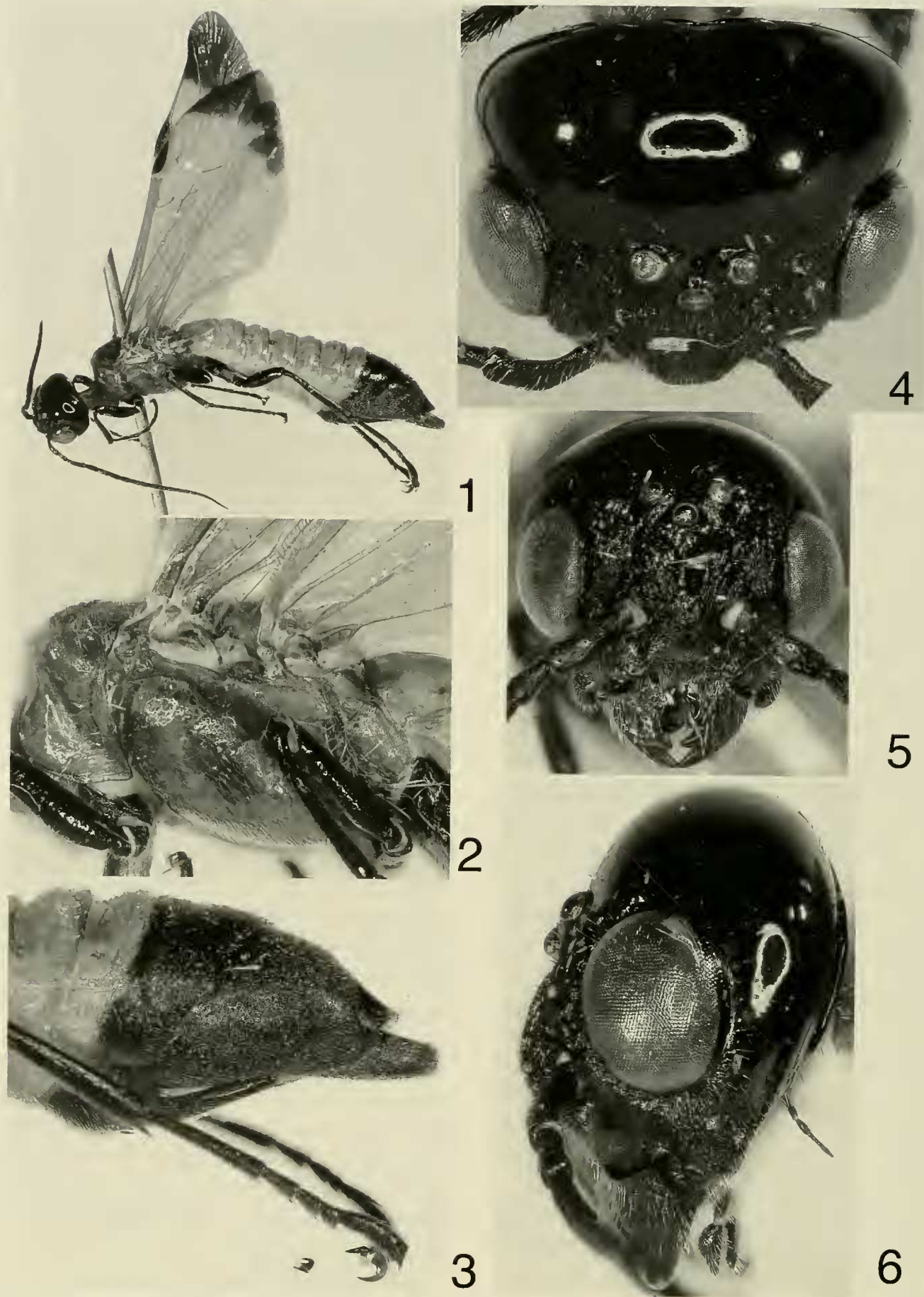
Derecyrtia flavescens Smith, new species
(Figs. 1–6)

Female.—Length, holotype 15.0 mm; paratype 12.0 mm. Antenna, head, and mouthparts black. Thorax orange. Legs

black. Abdomen orange with narrow apex of 7th segment and 8th segment to apex and sheath black. Wings yellow; apex of forewing black from midway between apex of stigma and apex of wing; extreme apex of hind wing blackish; veins yellow, black in black apices; stigma black.

Head (Figs. 4–6) smooth and shining behind ocelli and on gena almost to malar area; front rugose, somewhat longitudinally ridged. Mesopleuron (Fig. 2) shining and smooth, very few widely scattered punctures; mesepimeron with fine striae; metapleuron shining with scattered fine punctures; pronotum shining with a few ridges in central part of lateral groove, lateral angles finely punctate; mesopresctum with transverse ridges, lateral lobes finely punctate, mesoscutellum with transverse ridges and with central projecting spine near apex. Abdomen smooth and shining; small dull area with fine punctures on lateral side of basal plates.

Antennal length $3.1 \times$ head width; 23 segmented in holotype, 19 segmented in paratype; segment 3 greater than 4, ratio of segments 1–5 as 10:55:32:55:35, remaining segments gradually decreasing in length. Occipital carina present; genal carina absent. Mid- and hind tibiae without preapical



Figs. 1-6. *Derocyrtia flavescens*, holotype. 1, Habitus, lateral view. 2, Thorax, lateral view. 3, Apex of abdomen and sheath, lateral view. 4, Head, dorsal view. 5, Head, frontal view. 6, Head, lateral view.



Figs. 7-9. *Derecyrtia* spp. 7, *D. pictipennis*, dorsal view and wings (photo of holotype). 8, *D. andreii*, lateral view (photo of holotype; abdomen glued on specimen upside down). 9, *D. andreii*, head, front view (photo of holotype).

spines; hind femur about 4× longer than broad; hind tarsus with last segment shorter than basitarsus, basitarsus longer than following 3 segments; ratio of segments as 100:30:20:15:78. Pulvilli on segments 3 and 4 as hairlike brushes, barely evident. Fore- and midclaws with long inner tooth, a little shorter than outer tooth; hind claw enlarged, outer tooth long and curved, with basal lobe and a small tooth at dorsoapical corner of lobe. Forewing with crossvein 2r absent. Sheath long, about 3× longer than greatest height, 0.75× as long as basal plate.

Male.—Unknown.

Types.—Holotype female, labeled "Colombia, Valle del Cauca, PNN Farallones de Cali, 3°26'N, 76°48'W, 650 m. Malaise 5/9/00–7/18/00, S. Sarria, leg., M-1100." Deposited in Instituto Humboldt, Bogotá, Colombia. Paratype female, labeled "Paramba, N.W. Ecuador, 3500', Marz 1897, W. F. H. Rosenberg S." In the Zoologische Staatssammlung München.

Etymology.—The name is based on the bright orange wings.

Discussion.—The black head and legs, orange thorax and abdomen with the apex of the abdomen black, and yellowish wings with the black apices takes this species to *D. andrei* Konow in couplet 4 of my 1988 key to *Derecyrtia*. These two species are similar, but *D. andrei* (Figs. 8, 9) is separated by the black costa and intercostal area of the forewing, entirely orange abdomen (except the black sheath), and short sheath which is only about two times longer than its greatest height and more broadly rounded at its apex. Also in *D. andrei*, the apex of the forefemur, foretibia, and all tarsi except the apical tarsal segment of each are dark orange and the malar area from the antennal insertion to the occipital carina is dark orange. *Derecyrtia andrei* is known only from the type and was described from "Ecuador" by Konow (1897).

The color of the head and body are similar to *D. pictipennis* Smith from Amazonas (Smith 1860; described from "Ega"), Bra-

zil, and recorded from "St. Paul, Braz." and Peru by Smith (1988). *Derecyrtia pictipennis*, however, is separated from *D. flavescens* by its wing maculation, with a black band across the center of the forewing and black at the apex, with hyaline areas in between (Fig. 7).

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